

XIV. *Notæ Dipterologicae. No. 3.*—*Descriptions of new genera and species of the family Acroceridæ.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S., &c., Pres. Ent. Soc.

[Read 6th September, 1876.]

THE family *Acroceridæ* is remarkable for the singular inflated bodies of many of the species, whence the sectional name of *Vesiculosa* has been given to the group. The various structural modifications exhibited by the different genera are of great interest; thus the antennæ are very distinct and porrected in many species, whilst they are so small as to be scarcely visible in others. The proboscis in some is considerably longer than the entire body, whilst in others it appears to be absolutely wanting. The veining of the wings is also most singularly modified; the veins in some species being almost obsolete and scarcely discernible,* whilst the singular hunchbacked form of some of the groups, especially *Philopota* and *Megalybus*, is quite unique.

The species were collected into a monograph by the lamented Dr. Erichson, published in his "Entomographien" in 1840, which I supplemented by descriptions of nineteen additional species in the 5th volume of our "Transactions," since which time various isolated additions have been made to the group.

The following is a list of the new genera and species described in this paper:—

Panops Lamarekianus.	Pterodontia dimidiata.
Lasia aenea.	Pialea? lutescens.
" anciventris.	Pialeoidea magna.
" nigripes.	Nothra bicolor.
" bicolor.	Astomella apiformis.
Apsona muscaria.	" bombiformis.
Leucopsina Odyneroides.	Ogcodes Darwinii.
Megalybus pictus.	" Fortnumi.
" tristis.	" Tasmannica.
" gracilis.	" ignava.
" subcylindricus.	Leptynoma sericea.

* The comparative study of the veins of the wings in this family is productive of striking results with reference to the system of venation throughout the order *Diptera*. This subject will probably form one of my series of *Notæ Dipterologicae*.

Genus PANOPS, Lamarek, Latr.

Panops Lamarekianus. (Pl. V. fig. 1 and details.)

Nigro-subcyanus, thorace antice cum lateribus dense luteo-pubescentibus; antennis totis nigris, capite duplo longioribus, articulo ultimo longo, tenui, filiformi, apice subacuminato; abdominis lateribus cum ventre obscure sanguineis; pedibus luteis, femoribus nisi apice tibiisque lineâ externâ nigris; ocellis parum distinctis, in tuberculum vix elevatum positis; thoracis dorso convexo integro, squamulis concoloribus; abdominis segmentis continuis, fere nudis; alis fuscis, cellulâ minimâ quadratâ ad apicem cellulæ medianæ angustæ; squamulis obscure albis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; expans. alar. lin. 11.

Habitat Moreton Bay, Australia. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

This species differs from *P. flavipes* (Latr. Enc. Méth. viii. p. 710) in its slender filiform antennæ, its convex thorax destitute of longitudinal impressions, and its general colour. Like that species it has a minute supplemental cell on the disc of the wings at the end of the long, central, narrow, discoidal cell; but in the unique specimen in the Hopeian collection the cell is of unequal size in the two wings. Fig. 1*d* represents the wing on the right side of the body, and fig. 1*e* the veins of the characteristic part of the wing on the left side. The length of the wings equals that of the head, thorax and half the abdomen, and the proboscis reaches to the middle of the abdomen.

Genus LASIA, Wiedemann, Erichson.

Panops, Macquart, Wiedemann (olim), Guérin, Blanchard.

The species of this genus are distinguished from those of *Panops*, (with which they are united by the French authors) by their geographical range (being confined to South America), their metallic colours, and the position of their antennæ.

The species hitherto described are—

1. *L. flavitarsis*, Wied., Macquart, Erichson. (*amethystina*, Perty, pl. 36, fig. 7; *Beris? violaceus*, G. R. Gray, in Griffith, An. Kingd. Ins. p. 114, pl. 114, fig. 2.)

Habitat in Brasiliâ.

2. *L. corvina*, Erichs. Ent. p. 143. (Nigra, nitida, thorace nigro-hirta; alis hyalinis, costâ nigrâ.)

Habitat Chili.

3. *L. ocelligera*, Wied., Macquart, H. n. Dipt. pl. 9, fig. 1; Guérin, Icon. R. An. Ins. pl. 94, fig. 9; Blanchard, in Gay's Chili, vol. vii. p. 376?

Habitat in Brasiliâ; Chili?

4. *L. splendens*, Wied. Auss. Zw. Ins. vol. i. t. 4, fig. 3.
Habitat in Brasiliâ.

5. *L. nigratarsis*, Blanchard, in Gay's Chili, vol. vii. p. 375; Dipt. pl. 3, fig. 4. (*Ponops n.* Cyaneo-virescens, micans, capite antennisque nigris, thorace dense albido-sericeo, pedibus totis nigris.)

Long. corp. 5—6 lin.

Habitat in Chili; Coquimbo.

6. *L. rufovestitus*, Blanchard, op. cit. p. 375, pl. 3, fig. 5. (*Ponops r.* Violaceus, nitidus, capite antennisque nigris, thorace dense rufo vestito, pedibus totis nigro-violaceis, abdomine violaceo parcissime piloso.)

Long. corp. lin. 5—6.

Habitat in Chili; Coquimbo.

To the above I am able to add the following—

7. *L. ænea*. Tota supra ænea, pubescentiâ densâ albido-fulvâ vestitâ, cupreo vel aureo plus minusve nitens; antennis totis nigris, epistomate nitido-cyaneo; abdomine infra splendide violaceo; pedibus fulvis, proboscide nigrâ; alis hyalinis, venis luteo-fuscis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; expans. alar. lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Chili. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

8. *L. æneiventris*. Præcedenti simillima at vix varietas ejus, minor, nigro-ænea, luteo-pubescentis; antennis nigris, pedibus parum obscurioribus, ventre nigro-æneo.

Long. corp. lin. 4.

Habitat in Chili. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

9. *L. nigripes*. Viridi-ænea, capite nigro; thorace et abdomine densissime testaceo-setosis, antennis totis nigris; proboscide et pedibus piceis, femoribus nigris; ventre nigro-cyaneo.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; expans. alar. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Chili. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

10. *L. bicolor*. Capite æneo, thorace aureo-viridi, luteo parum pubescenti, abdomine supra et infra lætissime violaceo; antennis minoribus totis nigris, pedibus piceis; proboscide vix apicem abdominis attingente.

Long. corp. lin. 3; expans. alar. lin. 6.

Habitat in Chili. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Genus *APSONA*.

Genus novum *Panopi* et *Lasiæ* affine, differt antennis apice longe aristatis; proboscide longitudine mediocri, cellulis duabus posticis basi e venulâ unicâ basali pedicellatis.

Caput rotundo-transversum; oculis maximis antice conjunctis, setosis. Ocelli 3 in tuberculum parvum positi, verticales. Antennæ in medio faciei insertæ, articulis duobus basalibus parvis, ultimo basi elongato-ovato, apice in setam longam tenuem producto. Proboscis elongata, thoracis longitudine, apice bilabiato. Alæ venis fere ut in *Lasiâ* et *Panope* dispositis, cellulâ autem curvatâ apicali e venulâ tertiâ postcostali pone cellulam angustam mediam discoidalem emissâ; cellulâque triangulari etiam basi pedicellatâ. Pedes graciles; abdomen fere globosum. Color metallicus.

Species unica *Apsona muscaria*.

(Pl. V. fig. 2 and details.)

Valde convexa, nitida, sublente tenuissime coriacea, cupreo-viridis, luteo-pubescentis, proboscide et antennis nigris, pedibus luteo-flavis, femoribus in medio obscurioribus; alis hyalinis, venis nigris.

Long. corp. lin. 4; probosc. lin. 2; expans. alar. lin. 8½.

Habitat in Novâ Zelandiâ. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Genus *LEUCOPSINA*.

Genus novum *Panopi* affine at structurâ abdominis humerisque thoracis prominentibus diversum.

Caput transversum; oculi maximi; antice sub antennarum basin conjuncti. Ocelli 3 verticales, ad junctionem superam oculorum positi. Antennæ frontales porrectæ; articulis 3, ultimo elongato subclavato. Proboscis longitudine mediocris, ad apicem thoracis infra extensa. Thorax ovatus, convexus, angulis anticis gibbose lobatis. Abdomen elongatum, segmento 1mo in pedunculum angustato, segmentis reliquis massam ovatam efficientibus. Pedes graciles; alæ mediocres, venis fere ut in *Panope* dispositis, cellulâ apicali ad basin ejus antice appendiculo minuto instructâ.

Leucopsina Odyneroides. (Pl. V. fig. 3 and details.)

Nigra, flavo-variegata, capite nigro, antennarum articulis duobus basalibus flavis; thoracis angulis humeralibus

gibbosis, dorsoque utrinque lineâ tenui curvatâ inter alas flavis; pedunculo abdominis fasciâ basali maculisque duabus lateralibus apicalibus, margineque postico segmenti 2di flavis; pedibus fulvis, femoribus in medio nigricantibus; alis dimidio basali cum dimidio costæ fuscis, reliquis hyalinis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; expans. alar. lin. 10.

Habitat in Novâ Hollandiâ. In Mus. Britann.

Genus MEGALYBUS.

Genus novum *Philopotæ* proximum, prothorace subquadrato, thoracis dorso magis gibboso; abdominis segmentis constrictis.

Caput subglobosum, postice truncatum, oculi maximi, capitæ partem superam et anticam fere tegentes, supra et sub insertionem antennarum connexi. Ocelli 2 verticales. Antennæ minutæ, articulis 2, secundo subpyriformi, setâ gracillimâ terminato. Proboscis elongata. Prothorax transverso-quadratus, valde declivis, subhorizontalis. Thoracis dorsum valde gibbosum, scutellum gibbosum. Alæ medioeres, cellulâ apicali elongatâ; cellulâ trigonâ posticâ haud completâ; venis integris ad marginem posticum alæ extensis. Pedes graciles.

The names here employed for this genus and its four species were found attached to the specimens in manuscript when purchased, and have been retained, although, I believe, they have never been published. The latter species, by their remarkably gibbose thorax, approach the genus *Systropus*, which, after all, may possibly be a most aberrant form of *Acroceridæ*.

Megalibus pictus. (Pl. V. fig. 4 and details.)

Piceus, thorace castaneo-fulvo, nigro albidoque variegato, vittâ mediâ anticâ nigrâ albido-marginatâ; alis hyalinis nubilâ mediâ alterâque curvatâ subapicali fuscis, proboscide et pedibus luteo-albidis, femoribus in medio obscurioribus, abdomine piceo margineque postico segmentorum (in medio singuli in maculam trigonam dilatato) albido; abdomine oblongo-ovato, apicibus segmentorum parum incisus, segmento 4to in medio emarginato.

Long. corp. lin. 3; expans. alar. lin. 6.

Habitat in Chili. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Variat coloribus plus minusve vividis, interdum valde suffisis.

Megalybus tristis.

Nigro-piceus, anco parum tinctus, tuberculo antennifero cum proboscide albido, hujus apice obscuro, puncto minuto utrinque prope basin alarum guttisque quatuor prope scutellum albidis: segmento 1mo abdominis obconico, utrinque sub alulas maculâ magnâ albidâ, segmentis 2do et 3tio angustis, 4to et apicali massam ovatam formantibus; pedibus nigris, apice extremo femorum et tibiarnum albido; alis infumatis, abdomine infra anguste luteo-albido.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; expans. alar. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Chili, San Juan. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Megalybus gracilis. (Pl. V. fig. 5 and details.)

Nigro-subæneus; pronoti et mesonoti gibbosi, margine antico tenuissimo, lineis duabus abbreviatis obliquis ad angulos dorsis, alterisque duabus transversis prope basin alarum, binisque longitudinalibus posticis binisque cuneatis postero-lateralibus epimerisque pone alas late albidis; abdominis segmento 1mo obconico, lateribus late albidis; segmentis 2do et 3tio angustioribus, subnodosis, utrinque maculâ trigonâ punctoque in medio marginis postici albidis, segmentis 4to et 5to crassioribus utrinque rufis, 4to margine postico lineâque abbreviatâ mediâ tenui albidis; proboscide cum tuberculo antennifero albidis; pedibus fusciscentibus, geniculis albidis: alis hyalinis, nubilâ tenuissimâ obscuriori inter medium et apicem vix distinguendâ.

Long. corp. lin. 3; expans. alar. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Chili, San Juan. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Megalybus subcylindricus.

Picco-niger, parum nitidus, abdomine segmentis 2do et 3tio præcedenti parum angustioribus, subcylindricis, 4to et 3tio vix crassiori; pronoti angulis posticis flavis, mesonoto lineis duabus abbreviatis anticis, alterisque duabus curvatis inter basin alarum, maculâ quadratâ antice bifidâ, ante scutellum cum margine postico tenuissimo scutelli et maculâ ad basin alularum, albido-flavis; segmentis abdominis utrinque maculâ punctoque in medio marginis postici (in segmento 4to in lineam antice extensâ); ventre albido segmentis in medio fuscis; pedibus fusco-albidis, femoribus in medio obscurioribus; alis hyalinis, interdum nubilâ tenui curvatâ pallide fusciscenti inter medium et apicem alæ.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$; expans. alar. lin. 5.

Habitat in Valdiviâ. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniâ.

In the specimens of this species which I have seen and which I believe are males, the proboscis is terminated by two long, divergent, curved, slender lobes, as in the genus *Systropus*.

Genus PTERODONTIA, Gray in Griffith, An. K.,
Macquart, Erichson.

This curious genus, although possessing but few species of great rarity, has a very wide geographical range.

1. *Pterodontia flavipes*, Gray, op. cit. part 34, p. 779 (Insects), pl. 128, fig. 3. Hab. Georgia in North America (incorrectly confounded by Macquart and Erichson with another species from Australia). The type is in the British Museum.

2. *Pt. Macquartii*, Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. v. p. 97.

Pt. flavipes, Macquart, Dipt. Exot. 1, 2, 175; Erichson, Ent. p. 164. An *Pt. Mellii*, var.? Hab. Nov. Holl.

3. *Pt. Waxelii*, Klug, Erichs. Hab. the Black Sea.

4. *Pt. Mellii*, Erichs. Entom. p. 163. Hab. Liverpool Plains, New Holland.

5. *Pt. Virmondii*, Erichs. Entom. p. 163. Hab. Brazil.

6. *Pt. analis*, Westw., op. cit. p. 97. Hab. Georgia. In Mus. Britann.

Sp. 7. *Pterodontia dimidiata*, n. sp.
(Pl. VI. fig. 1 and details.)

Nigra, nitida; nigro-hirta, abdomine segmentis 3tio ad apicem aurantio-rufis (3tio maculâ dorsali mediâ nigrâ ornato); pedibus flavidis, femoribus duobus anticis fuscis, quatuor posticis nigris; alis dimidio basali fusco, apicali hyalino; stigmatè crasso, cum spinâ costali fulvâ; alulis fumosis; ventre piceo.

Long. corp. lin. 4; expans. alar. lin. 8.

Habitat in Columbiâ. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniâ.

Genus PIALEA, Erichson, Entom. p. 160.

Pialea? lutescens. (Pl. VI. fig. 2 and details.)

Tota lutescens, parum pubescens; thoracis dorso magis fulvo, vittis duabus lateralibus nigris; alis luteo-hyalinis, venis luteis; antennis deflexis, articulo ultimo compresso.

Long. corp. lin. 6; expans. alar. antic. lin. 12 = unc. 1.
Habitat in Brasiliâ. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ (olim nostr.).

This species agrees with the general character of *Pialea*, as laid down by Erichson, but the antennæ are affixed on the underside of a tubercle in the middle of the face between the eyes and are deflexed, and the wings have a veinlet extending from the apex of the narrow antero-discal cell to the hind margin of the wings (fig. 2c*); this veinlet is wanting in the unique species described and figured by Erichson.

PIALEOIDEA, Westw.

Caput minimum, oculis inter se paullo distantibus, hirtis; ocellis duobus verticalibus. Proboscis abbreviata. Antennæ capite longiores, in tuberculum parvum ante et prope ocellos, insertæ, basi contiguæ, 3-articulatæ; articulis duobus basalibus brevibus, 3tio longo, subcylindrico, apice setoso. Scutellum transversum; abdomen ovatum, thorace vix latius; alæ breves, venis ut in *Pialeâ* dispositis, venâ mediâ rectâ longitudinali ad marginem posteriorem alæ tamen extendit.

Genus *Pialea* proximum, differt primo intuitu antennarum insertione ut et venâ longitudinali mediâ alarum.

Pialeoidea magna. (Pl. VI. fig. 3 and details.)

Obscure lutea, thoracis disco et maculis transversis abdominis nigris.

Long. corp. 7 lin.; expans. alar. 13 lin.

Habitat in Georgiâ, America. In Mus. Brit.

Syn. *Cyrtus magnus*, Walker, Cat. Dipt. B. M. i. pt. 3, p. 511, and ii. p. 336.

Obscure lutea, luteo-pilosa. Caput nigrum, luteo-pilosum; antennis piceis, articulo tertio (basi exceptâ) nigro. Thorax disco fasciisque transversis ad basin segmentorum abdominis subaeneo-nigris. Pedes lutei, femoribus in medio, tibiisque subtus obscurioribus; tarsis pallidis, unguibus nigris. Tegulæ pallide fuscæ. Alæ lutescentes, venis ferrugineo-brunneis.

NOTIIRA, Westw.

Proboscis abbreviata. Antennæ minimæ setâ tenuissimâ terminali instructæ, hypostomate insertæ. Oculi antice contigui, hirti. Ocelli 2 verticales. Prothoracis lobi dorsales distantes. Abdomen hæmispheerium. Alarum venæ

ut in *Pterodontiâ* dispositæ, costa tamen haud calcarata, cellulâ externâ discoidali appendiculâ brevi instructâ.

Nothra bicolor. (Pl. VI. fig. 4 and details.)

Luteo-fulva, capite thoracis dorso maculâque triangulâri in singulo segmento abdominis nigris.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{4}$; expans. alar. lin. 9.

Habitat in Novâ Hollandiâ. In Mus. D. Hopeiano.

Caput rufum. Oculi nigro-hirti. Antennæ luteo-piceæ. Thorax luteus, luteo-hirtus, dorso plagâ magnâ nitidâ antice subito angustatâ nigrâ. Scutellum pallide luteum. Abdomen thorace paullo latius, hæmispheericum, luteo-fulvum, luteo-hirtum, basi maculâque triangulâri ad basin singuli segmenti nigris; margine laterali tenui fusco. Corpus subtus luteo-fuscum. Pedes pallide lutei, unguibus nigris. Alæ hyalinæ, venis fuscis; costalibus magis luteis.

Genus ASTOMELLA, Léon Dufour.

The two insects belonging to this curious genus here described differ from the four species described by Léon Dufour, Vander Linden and Erichson (*Entomographien*, p. 158).

Astomella apiformis. (Pl. VI. figs. 5 and 5a.)

Nigra; thorace postice nitido, antice cum lateribus luteo-fulvo villosis; antennis deflexis, articulo ultimo valde compresso, elongato-ovato, picco; oculis breviter nigrosetosis; abdomine oblongo, læte fulvo, segmentis duobus primis maculâ transversâ basali ornatis; 2do minori; ventre fulvo segmentis tribus apicalibus basi nigris; ano picco; pedibus luteis, intermediis femoribus et tibiis in medio infumatis; pedibus 2 posticis obscurioribus; alis perbrevis, vix capite cum thorace longioribus, hyalinis; venis fuscis, venâ secundâ subcostali ex apice cellulæ basalis emissâ.

Long. corp. lin. 5; expans. alar. antic. lin. 7.

Habitat in Europâ Australi. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Astomella bombiformis. (Pl. VI. fig. 6, wing.)

Brevis, crassa, thorace picco, luteo-viloso, lobis humeralibus et scutello magis rufo-piceis; abdomine thorace duplo majori, semigloboso, fulvo-luteo immaculato; ano incurvo; antennarum articulo ultimo oblongo-ovato, obscure fulvo, compresso; pedibus fulvo-luteis; alis brevibus, latis, hyalinis,

venis nigricantibus, venâ secundâ subcostali pone cellulam basalem emissâ.

Long. corp. lin. 4; expans. alar. antic. lin. 8.

Habitat in Europâ Australi. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Genus OGCODES, Latr., Erichs.

Ogcodes Darwinii.

Nigra, thorace pube tenui lutescenti sparsim induta, abdomine brunneo-fulvo, segmentis utrinque nigro-marginatis margineque postico albidis; segmentis duobus basalibus maculâ irregulari nigrâ, in 1mo segmento basi dilatâtâ, in 2do segmento utrinque emarginatâ; pedibus fulvis, femoribus basi tarsisque nigris, abdomine infra albo; alis pellucidis, venis costalibus fulvis, discoidalibus albidis; alulis albis, hyalino-marginatis.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; expans. alar. lin. 9.

Habitat in Adelaidâ, Nov. Holl. (C. Darwin.) In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Ogcodes Fortnumi.

Nigra, nitida, thorace parum cinereo-pubescenti, abdomine piceo, apice magis lutescenti, segmentis supra et infra tenue albo-marginatis; pedibus fulvescentibus, tarsis obscurioribus; alis hyalinis, costâ cum venis costalibus albidis, reliquis vix distinguendis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$; expans. alar. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Adelaidâ, Nov. Holl. (Fortnum.) In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Ogcodes Tasmannica.

Nigra, thorace tenue luteo-pubescenti, abdomine fulvo segmento basali supra fere toto nigro, margine tenui luteo; segmento 2do in medio maculâ maximâ transverse-trigonâ nigrâ, margine ipso tenui lutescenti, segmento 3tio fasciâ transversâ basali nigrâ, hujus et segmenti 4ti margine postico tenui lutescenti, segmento apicali, minuto, triangulari, nigro; pedibus brunneo-fuscis; abdomine infra albedo, segmentis fasciâ basali nigrâ; alis hyalinis, venis lutescentibus.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{2}{3}$; expans. alar. lin. 7.

Habitat in Terrâ Van Diemenii. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Ogcodes ignava.

Nigra, thorace fusco-setosa, abdomine nigro, segmentis tenuissime albo-marginatis, segmentis 2do, 3tio et 4to pone medium fulvis, in 2do fulvedine in medio angustato; in

3tio fasciam rectam transversam formanti, in 4to maculam trigonam medianam posticam formanti; pedibus fulvis, tarsis obscurioribus; abdomine infra nigro, segmentis late albo-marginatis; alis hyalinis, venis luteis, discoidalibus, vix distinguendis.

Long. corp. lin. 3; expans. alar. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Novâ Hollandiâ. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxonia.

To the preceding genera and to those in Dr. Erichson's monograph above referred to must be added the following, which have been subsequently described in isolated articles:—

Genus EXETASIS (Type *E. tumens*, Brazil), Walker in *Insecta Saundersiana*.

Genus EULONCHUS (Type *E. tristis*, Loew, in *Berlin Ent. Zeits.* xvi. California, and *E. Smaragdinus*, California, Gerstäcker in *Stettin Ent. Zeitung*, 1856, where additional species of *Acrocera*, *Ogcodes* and *Ocnæa* are also described).

Genus ARRHYNCHUS (Type *A. vittatus*, Chili), Philippi in *Stettin Ent. Zeitung*, 1871.

Genus THERSITES (Type *Th. jacobæus*, Santiago), Philippi in *Stettin Ent. Zeit.* 1871.

Genus OPSEBIUS (Type *O. inflatus*, S. Europe), Loew in *Beschr. Europ. Dipt.* ii. p. 1, where several additional species of the family are described.

Genus MESOPHYSA (Type *M. Australasia*, Sydney), Thomson in *Eugenie Resa*, p. 475.

By way of supplement, the description and figure of a new genus of *Diptera* belonging to the *Asilidæ*, but agreeing with some of the *Acroceridæ* in the elongated proboscis and venation of the wings, are here introduced.

LEPTYNOMA.

Genus novum e familiâ *Asilidarum* generibus *Gonypedi* (corpore valde elongato) et *Thlipsomyzæ* (proboscide longissimâ) affine.

Caput parvum, transversum, oculis magnis, spatio angusto in medio faciei relicto; ocellis tribus verticalibus. Antennæ in medio faciei inter oculos insertæ, parvæ; articulo 1mo oblongo, 2do minuto, 3tio basi ovali apice in setam longam desinenti. Proboscis gracillima, dimidio corporis

parum longior, basi palpis duobus gracilibus curvatis instructa. Thorax ovatus, antice truncatus, capite latior, scutello semicirculari. Abdomen valde elongatum, gracile, depressum, segmentis singulis basi transversim bi-impressis serieque transversâ punctorum magnorum inter basin et primam impressionem notatis. Pedes 4 antici graciles, 2 postici multo robustiores et longiores, tibiis apice bicalcaratis, tarsis parum dilatatis, articulo basali fere longitudinem femorum æquanti. Alæ mediocres, cellulâ postero-discoidali tres venulas emittenti; venis duabus postcostalibus apicalibus retro-curvatis.

Species unica *Leptynoma sericea*.

(Pl. VI. fig. 7 and details.)

Rufo-fusca, thorace lineâ latâ mediâ (e capite ad scutellum extensâ), alterisque duabus angustis lateralibus sinuatis brunneo-castaneis serie aureâ marginatis; abdomine fusco, serie argenteâ vestito; alis fusciscentibus, venis majoribus obscure nebulosis, pedibus lutescentibus, posticis obscurioribus.

Long. corp. lin. 7; probosc. lin. 4; expans. alarum lin. 11.

Habitat Damara Land, Africae merid. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. *Panops Lamarekianus*; 1a, head seen from above; 1b, head seen from the front; 1c, head seen sideways; 1d, right wing; 1e, characteristic part of left wing.
- Fig. 2. *Apsona muscaria*; 2a, head seen from above; 2b, head seen in front; 2c, antenna; 2d, wing.
- Fig. 3. *Leucopsina Odyneroides*; 3a, head and humeral angles of thorax, seen from above; 3b, head seen in front; 3c, wing.
- Fig. 4. *Megalybus pictus*; 4a, wing.
- Fig. 5. *Megalybus gracilis* (magnified); 5a, head seen from above; 5b, head seen from the front, with the base only of the proboscis; 5c, head seen sideways; 5d, antenna.

PLATE VI.

- Fig. 1. *Pterodontia dimidiata*; 1a, wing.
- Fig. 2. *Pialca? lutescens*; 2a, head seen from above; 2b, head seen sideways; 2c, wing.
- Fig. 3. *Pialcoidea magna*; 3a, head seen from above; 3b, head seen sideways; 3c, wing.
- Fig. 4. *Nothra bicolor*; 4a, head seen in front; 4b, antenna.
- Fig. 5. *Astomella apiformis*; 5a, wing.
- Fig. 6. *Astomella bombiformis*, wing.
- Fig. 7. *Leptynoma sericea*; 7a, head seen in front, with base of proboscis; 7b, head seen sideways; 7c, antenna; 7d, wing.